her daughter was probably solleiting subscriptions for some charitable institution, as Mr. Cook was known to take a deep interest in charity. The facts are that the girl had been on a debugch with him for several days, and this with the powerful drug sarried her off. Cook is a wealthy man-about-town, and his rooms on Montgomery st., where the death occurred, are decorated and furnished in the most

A case in Los Angeles has excited much attention this week because of the difficulty of drawing the line between eccentricity and insanity. Frederick M. Shaw, who lives in the Cabuenga Mountains, nine naics from Los Angeles, was declared insane by the Superior Court, but ou a rehearing this judgment was set aside and he was released. The charge was brought against him by a neighbor who, it is shrewdly suspected, covets his land. Shaw's history is so peculiar that it is well worth recalling He is a relative of Chief-Justice Shaw of Massa busetis, and was first heard of on this coast about ten years ago, when he issued a prospectus of a hygicale colony to be founded in Southern Califernia, the members to live like himself on a strictly vegetable diet. He went to England to float his scheme, but although he obtained some encouragement the enterprise was a failure. This made Shaw misanthropies he retired to the Nichols Canon, in the monotains, made himself a house in a tree top and every might ascended to his aerial tenement and pulled up the ladder after him. He dressed in peculiar style, wearing only a flanuel shirt and trou ers, and lived upon fruits and units. The fruits of this communion with nature were a series of leiters on the creation of the human species and the best notheds of securing health, which were printed in the Los Angeles newspapers and gave him a local reputation as half-philo opner, halferank. His fame even spread beyond the coast, and among those who became deeply interested in the philosopher was a New-Jersey schoolmistress named Margaret Garey Wright.

A correspondence sprang up between the two. Shaw proved to be an impassioned letter-writer, and the wooing which Le carried on at long range was appropriately ended by a marriage by telegraph on June 4, 1879. A dispatch was sent to Shaw by the Rev. C. S. Colt, of Newark, N. J., saying: * Will you take Margaret Garey Wright of this city. now present to be your wedded wife ?" To this Shaw responded: "I will": and two witnesses being at each end of the line, the marriage was accomplished. The bride was very slow about joining her husband, but at last, after he had given up all hope of scoing her, she appeared one day in Los Angeles and was taken out to the recluse's mountain retreat by a mutual friend. The latter went on in advance to prepare the bridegroom, whom he found clothed only in a shirt and cap, gathering honey. He was prevaile upon to don a pair of trousers to meet his bride. The meeting was rapturous and the couple set up housekeeping in a shanty which Shaw hat built under the branches of his favorite tree. To the bridegroom's store of walnuts and honey was added the gift of a box of raisins from the mutual friend. In this primitive fashion the couple lived for two years, when the woman grew weary of fashions in fig-leaf and an ascetic diet, and took up her residence in the town. Shaw grew more eccentric, and some of his utternaces in the presence of a neighbor who had worried him led to the charge that be was insane. The testimony on the rehearing was very conflicting, but it was shown that the philosopher was not dangerous; so he has once more returned to enjoy his communion with nature.

The markets of this city are well worth a visit now, because the first fruits of the season are coming in in great variety. Oranges, bananas, pineapples, limes and manuses line the stalls and give the color and aroma of the tropics. Strawberries will be at their best next week; now they are comparative cheap, a box containing five pounds selling for half a dollar. Of course, all the vegetables have been represented for the past month and will continue in season until the end of October. For the raw materials of good living no market in the country can surpass this, while the cost is not more than one-half that of New-York.

THE COACHING CLUB ON LONG ISLAND.

The members of the Coaching Club departed in high spirits from the Hotel Brunswick at exactly 9:30 B. Ha. yesterday, on their annual drive into the country At about 9:10 the couch Pioneer rolled up before th K. Sturgis's stable, No. 52 East Thirty-third-st.; at tached to it was Mr. Sturgis's cross-matched team of roans and chestnuts. Fifth-ave. did not seem to be fairly awake at this time, and the sleepy waiters at Del monico's and the Brunswick eyed the coach with indifference. Soon, however, Hugo Fritsch dropped into the hotel waiting-room, deposited his valise and sat down to read a newspaper. Mr. Bronson, the secretary of the club, next appeared with a face beaming as if he had just seen the clerk of the weather. Mr. Sturgis, Mr. Vanderbilt and other members of the party soon arrived and chatted with the wives of several of the party who had gathered on the sidewalk to see the start. A crowd had by this time collected with the solid-looking coachers in the centre and shading off to "dudes" and small boys on the outskirts. "It's a glorious day," said Colonel Jay; "a little cool, but we will not have any dust,

yond Islip, was the club's destination, said they would spend to-day very quietly, it being Sanday. Of course Mr. Vanderbilt's place will be duly inspected and per haps a visit will be made to August Relmont's house the side of Islip. Mrs. Vanderbilt and several natios pro-

nel William Jay, the veteran president of the club. Deing the only "thoroughly English" looking one in his long green coat with a white rose for a boutounfere. club was off. Up Fitth-ave, the coach relied, drawing people to the windows as it passed, while the horn played, I We won't come back till Monday." At highly-fourth-st, the coach turned out of Fitth-ave, and proceeded to the Astoria Ferry at Ninety-second-st, At Astoria, five and a haif inlies out, which was reached at 10.25, J. R. Roosevelt took the reins and filtove multi-Flushing was reached at 11.15. Here J. V. Parker's team was waiting at the Flushing Hotel, and it was driven by its owner to Lakeville, which was reached at 12.05 p. m., it being seventeen miles out. Mr. Havelneyer took the reins over his team here and photed the coach to the Garden City Hotel, arriving at 12.45 p. m. and adding five and a haif miles to the journey. An bour and three-quarters were devoted to huncheon, and then Colonel Jay put six and three quarters more miles behind them, arriving at 8 mithville at 325 p. m. Mr. Fritsch's team was here given in charge of its owner and the coach bowled along through the quarter level country of the South Side, where the farmers poussed in planning potatoes to watch the party go by. At Amityville, at 10 m. F. A. Schermerhore not on a fresh team and of the South Side, where the farmers paused in planting potatoes to watch the party go by. At Analyville, at 4:10 p. m., F. A. Schermerhorn put on a fresh team and drove the nine and a quarter miles to Bayshore, arriving at 5:15. with a stop of five minutes at the American Hotel, Babylon. Mr. Bronson here took the reins and with his team finaised the journey, reaching Islip at 5:30 and life Hour at 6 p. m. The distance travelled was fifty-one and a half tubes, and the time, exclusive of stops, six hours forty minutes, or about eight minutes per mile. This may be said to be good when it is remembered that the Coaching Club weighs about a ton. The club will drive back to-morrow, statting at 9:30 a. m. and arriving at 6 p. m.

A GREAT LAND SCHEME.

St. Louis, May 12.-Advices from the Indian Territory state that two bills have been introduced in the Creek Indian Council providing for the lease of the land known as the "Cherokee Strip," the lease to b given to the highest bidder for five years, at not less than \$100,000 per year rental, payable semi-annually nersons acquainted with affairs in the Territory say here is a "monstrons job" in this land business and hat speculators stand ready to lease the strip, which outsines about a million acres, at almost any price if hey can get the privilege of renewal. With this privithey can get the privilege of renewal. With this privi-lege they think they can secure practically a perpetua-lesse, or perhaps in a few years an actual deed to it. I a worth pay but \$10.000.000 and m. strip is said to be worth now fully \$10,000,000, and in a few years will be worth two or three times that amount,

When a 'oman fights, she fights to hurt yer. De cow is a mighty quiet animal, but her kick-oh, Lawd.-[Arkansaw Travelier.

of the case, and the mother of the girl declared that THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL IN SPRING. A GLANCE AT ITS PHYSICAL FEATURES AND SOCIAL LIFE-SOME FACTS NOT WIDELY KNOWN.

OM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Washington, May 12 .- The visitor to Washington at this season of the year sees this beautiful city at its best, and those who intend to visit it, and do not care for the attractions of Congress and the crowds it draws with it, cannot come at a better time. The trees are all in full leaf, and have been for ten days, cold as the spring has been. The skies are, for the most part, bright and glowing, and the air is genially warm, with just a flavor of coolness to remind one that the summer heat as not come yet to render it parched and lifeless. The visitor at this time realizes that the glory of Washington is in its trees. Every street and avenue is lined with them; they shade the parks and ittle triangles and squares of green which the peculiar conformation of the city places at almost every street corner. Seen just at this time, when the new foliage is fresh and brilliant, the whole city seems set in a frame of living green. Washington, with more than a hundred miles of trees in its streets-not including those in the parkssurely sets a good example to other American cities, o many of which have allowed their trees to die ent and ne crowded out, until their streets look like unnels in brown-stone quarries or brick-yards. It is fortunate, too, in another respect as a city of

esidence. Having no commerce and no heavy raffle in its streets, it can maintain the smooth esphalt pavements that make carriage-driving here easier than on a well-kept country road. In one particular it is call far behind the metropolitan standard, The detestable brick sidewalks of the Southern towns still exist in almost all parts of the city, and with their bulges and hollows wrench the feet so badly that it is a common thing for pedestrians to take to the streets, which are much better adapted for walking than the sidewalks. The squares, cirdes and other parks alluded to, are a special feature of the capital. Many are beautified with beds of flowers set out from the Government gardens and thoroughly cared for, They nish deligniful outlooks for the houses grouped about them, and are a continual deasure to the eye of the passer-by. Many of the public buildings are surrounded with slopes of welltended grass, dotted with beds of flowers. Such legartments have their own gardeners, and the flowers and grass receive every care. The Treasury has its conservatory as well; as its eash vault, and he State Department has roses in their season.

One of the prettiest views in Washington now is haif-way down Pennsylvania-ave. toward one end, there juts out the Gre cian portico of the Treasury, like a gigantic theatre scene, half across the line of vision, and closing in the prospect. At the other end is the Capitol. The trees in the park, rising from the foot of the hill to the base of the building at the top, are massed together by the distance into a solid bank of green, from which springs the Capitol large and white in the snushine. The brides and ordegrooms whom the Capitol guides usher softly through the Congressional Library out on the balcony, would see a beautiful view these days if they would only look at it and not at each other. Down below them, tunning the Capitol grounds, the Botanical Gardens, and beyond these stretches a continuous park, crossed with drives in all directions, and extending for more than a mile up beyond the Washington Monument. It is well wooded and very pleasant to the eye. Some distance up, the cark sandstone towers of the Smith sonian rise out of the trees. Beyond is the Agricultural Department, with its great flower-beds, soon to be glowing with every color that grows, comes the tall shaft of the monument, the face toward you shining white, the other visible in deep shadow. Off to the right has the of treexmarking the streets and avenues, and so the Government buildings looming up here and there. To the left is the Potomae, and on the other side of it the Virginta hills, with the weather-vanof Fairfax Court House looking over one of them nd farther to the left the point where, in the days when the Confederate armies were nearest. Washington, men standing at the foot of the Capitel on a clear day could see the gliat of rebel bayonets.

Washington never will be metropol tan, but it is mopolitan than many realize. When it is remen bered that it is only twelve years since a jubil was held to celebrate the fact that Pennsylvania ave, was no longer a mid road, but a paystreet, its progre's seems wonderful. A fev ago diplomats used to complain that there were no foreign books to be bought in Washington; now there is a store which does as well for Washingto as Christern's for New York. Brantano established himself here last winter, and his place is aircad; one of the "institutions" of the city. The shops are growing out of the old praymeiat style. A project seems now to be really number way for building a new theatre in the best part of the city, that shall combine operahouse, ballroom, summer-garden and cafe. In the more metropolitan diversions, Washington is doing as well as can be expected. There are two clubsone literary, scientific, and so on, which is called the Kosmos; the other, the distinctively social club, ngion does not provide so many of the pastimes for the young man about town as a great city like

the city is something needing to be seen to be appreciated. It is unique. Af-ter false starts in various directions, some of them engineered by auxious speculators who had big plots of ground to sell as the site for a new White House, the residence part of the city has taken a definite direction of growth along Connecticut-ave., which follows an oblique-line drawn from the White House to Washington Heights. This section has been rapidly built up withhandsome houses and building continues steadily. Fortunately the movement be-gan within a few years-after the architects had made the surprising discovery that there could be bright colors in dwelling houses and branty of form also. The houses are mostly of brick. Each house has its own style and individuality, stands apart from its neighbor, and is surrounded by green turf, with pretty beds of flowers here and there. The result is broad street after street of houses, all varying, and many of them beautiful, presenting a marked contrast to the monotony of the streets of the close-built cities. If there is any criticism to be made here on that score, it is that there is a little too much of Queen Aune, though any criticism seems almost ungracious. One wealthy geatleman, who, like many others, is coming to Washington simply for the pleasure of living here, says the Queen Anne style has been overdone. and he has given his architect orders for a plain George III, house, with a portice. This movement into Washington of people of wealth and culture, who are attracted simply by the life, society and climate they find here, has apparently only begun. Every few days some new name is mentioned of a man of money and leisure who drives through hese broad shaded avenues, sees the people, and breathes the air, and forthwith buys a lot and orders brick. People who have been a good deal abroad, and have learned to like the variety of European society, seem specially drawn to Washington, where the diplomats furnish a foreign ele ment of cultivated people, and the concentration here of representative men and women from all parts of the Union, gives society some picture-que contrasts, and a diversity which is agreeable There is a good deal of wealth here, but it is a point of pride with the richest, as well as with those

who are not so rich, that the society of Washington

is very democratic, and that a man counts for what

he is rather than for what he has. There are a

in various ways who have culture and taste without rauch money. There is no chance for false pride on that score, for the Government prints a big book in two volumes, in which the name and salary of every Government official and employe are set down. The official's neighbors can all read it, and know just how much he is likely to have left over after the year's bills are paid. But the fact that he draws only \$2,500 or \$3,500 a year from the Government, and that his neighbors, if they are very this about is that pretty and comfortable homes can be had on small incomes. Rents are moderate. The vital energies are not necessarily exhausted in supporting the landlord, and a comfortable house can be had for what would hardly pay the interest on a millionnaire's bay window in New-York.

One of the warm-weather sights in Washington is the Saturday afternoon concert of the Marine Band n the White House grounds. These form one of the pleasantest parks in the city, and they are open and used at all times in the most democratic way. so that the wayfaring man can go and stare into the President's basement window if he feels like it, and any time before two o'clock in the afternoon can walk right into the President's house. The first of the concerts for this season took place to-day, beginning at half past five, and continuing until halfpast seven. It drew a large crowd-as it always does part of which was gathered around the hand on a knoll some distance from the house, the rest being scattered over the grounds. Near the portico of the White House, where the President was with some friends, stood a cluster of people, with their backs toward the music, and gazing up curiously. They pointed out the President to one another. He was moving about among the ladies of the party, and in the exercise of his rights as an American citi zen were a soft white felt hat. Attorney-General Brewster was there, and Senator Cameron and ladies of various Cabinet families. The crowd on the grounds was well dressed and decorous, as it always is. To some of them it is evidently a social episode-something to be enjoyed and remembered. Now and then a man of some distinction will stroll through; all grades of people in the Government service are seen, and there is no crowd in Washington without a few newspaper correspondents. The negro element is in considerable force, from the unmitigated and unintelligent contraband to the mulatto girls in flashy silks. Taken altogether, the crowd as one of the unimportant but typical sights of Washington. D. D. L.

MR. GILFILLAN AND THE MUTUAL TRUST.

WHY THE PRESIDENT AND TWO DIRECTORS RE-SIGNED FROM THE COMPANY - PROMISES NOT

James Gilfillan resigned the office of Treasurer of the United States to accept the presidency of the Mutual Trust Company. He came to New-York about the middle of April to enter upon the duties of his new position. He resigned last week and at the same time George S. Bentwell, who had been elected vice-president, and two directors-Henry Haines, president of the Provident Trust Company of Philadelphia, and T. M. Peret of Philadelphiaalso resigned their offices. Mr. Gilfillan has since accepted the presidency of the Henry and Bonnard

Bronze Company.
The officers of the Mutual Trust Company resigned because the representations made to them at the time they accepted their offices were not fulfilled. been understood that the present control of the company would be given up. The efficers bought nall amounts of the stock, for which it is said they paid about \$500 a since, but the control re-

Mr. Gilliden said yesterday that he had been mable to find out anything about the affairs of the | facy were in sympathy with him. trust company, and that after a few weeks he had despaired of ever learning anything about them.

sinck, but at any rate he would do nothing. I could met the bovernor. I sinck, but at any rate he would do nothing. I could met the head of a company under such good Democrat.

11.5, the June at 111% and the Juny at 117. These fig-ures were the last on the regular Board. Later, on the

does not look now, certainly, as if wheat would break much under the present figures, so buoyant does it seem and so anatous are a great many to buy after every little break. Shift fit impression is a good deal entertained that the great market manapulators want a break. They may, it is thought, sold a great deal of wisel, which now that their views are confirmed shout the crops—they want to get back. The "buils" preach prices ranking from 125 to 150 for the Amust and September options, and of course want to buy, but to get in just as cheaply as possible.

Since the publication of the May report the position has changed. Infore that, while the "buils" talked as they do now, the "bears" were prophesying a drop to §1. The inter have advanced their figures. If the anticipated break comes, it is pretty cirtain to be the result of manipulation, to be only temporary.

Corn is bosing none of its strength. The cold weather is said to be worse for it final for wheat, and due reports its suit to be worse for it final for wheat, and due reports of the arc beginning to come an pretty thick. The May option advanced to day from each to 55%. This latter figure is where it closed and is not the highest of the day. The other objects allowed about 1 cent, June closing at 56% and July at 55% cents. The receipts were only 15d cats, and of these only 19 graded No. 2. The falling of in the receipt of the highest of the days. Since March 1, 65d, 15d, 16d, 16d, 16d your arrived here. Within these ten weeks about 200,000 fewer logs have been packed here than within the same time either hat year or the year before. The makers of hog products contend that his numeries falling off with have its effect soon, despite the subsounces of English 5 hears" or the interpodence of shippers and Johners. Perkelessed to night at 820 67 gr of May 20 12 for June and \$20 52 for July 15 a 17 gr of 18 gr of 18 gr of 18 gr.

May here is supposed to 18 gr of 18 g

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS IN PROFUSION.

The rooms of the Parisian Flower Company, 1 No. 8 West Fourteenth st., appear to be a dangerous lace for bachelors. The array of decorations for femul garnitures and bewildering flowers is such that that onely specimen of humanity were he to beheld them great many persons connected with the Government tor, be

HOSTILITY TO TAMMANY.

BITTER FEELING OF COUNTY DEMOCRATS. ACTION OF TAMMANY SENATORS SHARPLY CRITI-CISED AT A MEETING OF THE LEADERS-A FIERCE QUARREL IMMINEST.

Ever since the close of the political campaign last November it has been apparent to the most casual observer that the relations between Tammany Hall curious, may know all about it, doesn't affect his and the County Democracy were anything but corsocial standing. Perhaps one thing tending to bring dial. The "harmony" so much vaunted was all on the surface. This was apparent as soon as the Legislature met. The leaders of each of the Democratic | the need of a little rest and had, therefore, come to organizations in this city watched legislation keenly Abany, his old home, to visit some friends. In the to prevent, if possible, the other from obtaining any advantage. The Tammany Senators and Assemblymen were very lukewarm in advocacy of the Croton Aqueduct bill until James C. Spencer was named as one of the citizen commissioners. This meant that Tammany would have a man on the Commission especially charged to look after its interests, and especially to claim for the organization its full share. of patronage in the matter of appointments. Hubert O. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Works, would naturally take care of the County Democ racy. Irving Hall was not sufficiently formidable to be taken into account in naming the Commission. Tammany Hall was not satisfied with the recognition it received from the Governor With the exception of Willis S. Paine, who was nominated and confirmed as Eank Superintendent, all of Tammany's requests for recognition among the important offices in the gift of the Governor were overlooked. As is well known, this condition of things was what led to the Governor's nominations for Im migration Commissioner, Hurbor Masters and Port Wardens being "hing up" by the votes of the Tammany Senators, aided by the Republicans.

A considerable number of the members of the County Democracy organization, including several, of the district leaders, have held to the opinion that the admission of Tammany into the last Democratic State Convention was a mistake; that the State could have been carried without the aid of Tanmany Hall it that organization chose to oppose the regular nominees, and that such a course would materialty weaken Tammany in the local fight, and correspondingly strengthen the County Democracy The rupture of the Tammany Senators with the Governor has been discussed by the County Demorracy leaders whenever they have met. The feeling grew that some action ought to be taken by them as an organization to strengthen the hands of the Governor, and by so doing to convince the County Democrats that the course of Tammany Hall was not approved by the majority of the party in this city.

A conference of the leaders of the County Dems racy was accordingly held on Thursday evening last at the headquarters of the organization, No. 1 Union Square. Extra precautions were taken to keep the meeting secret. John E. Develin was chosen chairman. There were present, besides Mr. Develin, ex-Mayor Cooper, Police Justices Power, Kilbreth, Ford and Herrman, Thomas Costigan, Supervisor of The City Lecord, Corporation Counsel George P. Andrews, Hubert O. Thompson, Commission Public Works, Dock Commissioner Voorhis, Excise Commissioner William P. Mitchell, County Clerk Keenan, Deputy County Clerk Beattie, E. Ellery Anderson, Christopher C. Baldwin, Nelson J. Waterbury, Peter B. Olney, Robert B. Roo-evelt, Henry

Clausen, and Robert Power. The action of Tammany Hall toward the Governor was freely discussed.

Ex Mayor Cooper sand that the Governor should be sustained in his efforts to prevent high-handed dictation on the part of Tummany Hall. Maurice J. Power advocated the holding of a

mained in the heads of Sidney De Kay and Drake | public meeting at the Cooper Institute, or some De Kay, who refused to surrender it. The officers other large hall, where the real sent ments of the Demogracy could be made known, and the Governor

Nelson J. Waterbury said that the action of the Tamounty Senators was indefensible. There could "A large part of the stock," he said, "is held by be no justification for their course. Their plain Sidney De Kay astrustes, but how or for whom I do anty was either to contirm or reset the nomin ex of the bovernor. Their action was a direct insult to Mr. Cleveland, and should be condemned by every

stack, but at any rate he would as no and provided in the content of the first the and of a company under such the content of the first the and of the continuous and the content of the first the and of the second the content of the first the and of the second the content of the first the and of the second the content of the first the and of the second the content of the first the and of the second the content of the first the and of the second the content of the first the and of the second the content of the first the and of the second the content of the content of the first the and of the second the content of the content of the first the and of the second the first the and of the second the content of the content of the first the and of the second the and the and the second the first the and of the second the and the second the first the and of the second the and the second the and the second the first the and of the second the first the and the second the first the and of the second the first the and the second the first the and of the second the first the and of the second the first the and the second the first the and the second the first the and the second the

week to hear the report of the committee and act most it.

A prominent member of the County Democracy, when asked yesterday what would be the probable effect of the action of the amens, sail:

"I must it is the beginning of another tough fight, There has been no love best between the rival organizations, may stitistanding all the talk about harmony and our uniting on a local ricket last November. That was merely a thin velocity of among and muon. It was done because the country bemocrats said that we must come together it we wished to elect the State take. This was why tannamy Hall was admitted to the State Convention—one of the greatest mistakes, in my opinion, that the Democracy of the State ever made. posts here from Tempescer, and some other of the routh of the State of

"There are few places filedy to be vacant among the heads of the departments for the remainder of the year. There are two Police Justices whose terms expore next November and a third on the first of January. There will be no great harm done if these stand over for a few menths. There are good men holding the positions now. Those nominees who were confirmed on Wednesday last may consider them elves fortunate. It is doubtful whether there will be many more confirmations until this incre will be many more confirmations until this imminent quarrel has been settled."

THE NEW ASSISTANT APPRAISERS.

COMMENTS CAUSED BY THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION. The changes in the Appraiser's office caused by the appointments made by the President on Friday awakened a good deal of interest in political circles yeaterday. There was much discussion as to whether or not the appointments were merely another instalment of the changes which some of the President's friends have been urging flum to make in the Federal offices in this etty. The post-office and the Collector's Department are the only offices of importance in which changes have not Collectors, the Superintendent of Repairs, the United Courts, and now two of the Assistant Appraisers have shal's office was given by the President to another of his Mr. Daggett was elected from the Weigher's Depart-

"If we can effect two more changes," said one of the all we set out to do. And that without attracting a great changes all at once, as Mr. Conking wanted him to do you see it would have upset the whole thing, as the Senate would not have consented."

The report sent from Washington that Assistant Ap

been an opponent of Joel W. Mason and other machine politicians, and he is removed on that account. Mr. Fowler, who succeeds him, was discharged from the Appraiser's office a year or two ago. He held a sinceure place as law clerk and now he gets his reward for being a good politician. Instead of there being charges against Assistant Appraiser Hoyt, who has been many years in the service, there were charges made by special agents against the man who has been appointed Mr. Hoyt's successor. These are all political and personal appointments." ments."

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, May 12 .- Mayor Edson, wife and hildren, arrived here to-day with the intention of remaining over Sunday. Mr. Edson stated that he had felt afternoon he had an hour's talk with Governor Cleveland about the bills relating to New-York. A copy of bills was placed in the Mayor's hands yesterday by Luke F. Corans. The Mayor had studied them attentively and was, therefore, able to give his views on them fully to the Governor. Heinformed the Governor that e was still opposed to the Aqueduct bill, and that he might come to Albany on Friday next with the Cooper Institute Committee that is going to appear before the Governor on that day in opposition to the bill. The Mayor also expressed his regret that a fourth citizen commissioner had not been added to the number of

Willis 5. Paine, the new Superintendent of the Bank Department, received forty letters to-day in response to his circular to the savings bank presidents asking their opinion of the Page bills, which authorizes savings banks to invest their money in railroad bonds. Only two of the banks from which the repites were received favor the bill, while thirty-eight oppose it. Mr. Paine had thought that the smaller banks would favor the bill, but they

while thirty-eight opposed it. All the smaller banks would favor the bill, but they seem as much opposed to the bill as the larger ones. The two banks that favor the bill are small institutions in the interior of the Stare. Among the large New-York savings banks which sent letters opposing the bill were the Scancu's, by Dock, the Having, the Bank for Savings in Riescker Street, Manhattan, Lowery, Chizens, Union Dime, Emigrant Industrial and Merchants Clerks.

The Governor signed ten bills to-day amending the Code of Civil Procedure. One of the amendments changes the Taxation may so as to exempt from taxation courches and schools only when in actual use. An important bill of Senator Allen taxing mortgages was also signed by the Governor. Its provisions are as follows:

All debts and obligations for the payment of money due or owing to persons residing within this State, however secured, or whenever such securities shall be held, shall be deemed, for the purposes of taxation, personal estate within the State, and shall be assessed as such to the owner or owners thereof, in the town, village or ward in which such owner or owners shall readed at the time such assessment shall be made; but nothing faceth contained shall in any manner authorize the assessment of the assorting any manner authorize the assessment of the same property in more than one place in this State i any one year."

NEEDS OF PRINCETON COLLEGE.

WHAT THE ALUMNI ARE DOING. SEEKING TO RAISE \$60,000 FOR THE ENDOWMENT OF AN ALUMNI CHAIR.

The alumni of Princeton College are endeavoring o endow one of the professorships in the proposed school of Philosophy, which it is expected will be pened next year. There are to be three new professorships founded in addition to those already established. It is believed that if the graduates of this college succeed in raising \$60,000 to endow one chair to be known as "the alumni chair," the money to endow the other two chairs will be given without delay. At a meeting held in this city last week, which President McCosh attended, the present needs of the college in its department of philosophy, owing to the death of Dr. Atwater, fully discussed, and a Committee of Ways and Means was appointed to see if this department could not his guilt. It is wisely ordered that knavery and nerve be strengthened. The committee consists of ten graduates. This number will soon be doubled, the dditional members being selected from representative alumni associations throughout the country.

The committee has prepared a circular, which will be sent to the alumni and friends of the colege, stating the prosperous condition of the departents of science, the classics, mathematics, modern auguages, belies-lettres and post-graduate instruc-ion, and requesting gifts for "the alumni chair." the circular was adopted by the committee at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, and is as fol-

In the Alumni and Friends of Princeson College A School of Art has recently been i ind will be opened next fall. The School of founded in 1873, stands as high as any in the A Post-Graduate Department has been added

nted by more than sixty graduates of Atwater has caused a marked va-Start the death of Dr. Atwater has caused a marked varently of the death of the college. Upon him devolved instruction in the departments of Political Economy, Civil towernment, International Law, Metaphysics, Logic and Ethics. Probably no one man can be found to benear what Dr. Atwater has herefolder taught. The estimation of the Chair of History by Professor Shields which chair was not endowed leaves the college without any instruction in those vitally important studies.

The Atmantof the College how propose to raise a fund sufficient to endow a professorship, to be called. The Atmantof the College how propose to raise a fund sufficient to endow a professorship, to be called. The Atmantof the College how propose to raise a fund sufficient to endow a professorship, to be called. The Atmantof the College how propose to raise a fund sufficient to endow a professorship, to be easied. The Atmantof the College how proposed school of Philosophy. For this the sum of \$60,000 will be required.

To tuoroughly equip the School of Philosophy three

hearty and manimous co-operation among the grad-tes. This being the case, the attainment of the entin ew is a positive corrunity. In the infine content of this deriaking your aid and support are carnestly re-

quested.
Checks should be drawn to the order of William Alien
Butler, Jr., treasurer, 111 Broadway, New-York City.
Very respectfully,
Charles F. Imbrie,
James W. Alexander,
William A lon Butler, Jr.,
W. Earl Dedge,
William F. Dunning,
Charles Serfoner,
Committee.

The resignation of Dr. McCosh as president of the college will be offered to the trustees at their meeting next month, but with it will be handed a recommendation from the Committee of Nine having in charge that matter and the proposed School of Philosophy. As published in The Tribune on Thursday, a sub-committee consisting of the Rev. Dr. William C. Roberts, William Henry Green and A. A. Hodge met Dr. McCosh at his home on wednesday night, when the subject of appointing a Dean of Faculty was thoroughly discussed. A member of the sub-committee said yesterday: "We shall recommend to the Board of Trustees that the office of Dean of Faculty be temporarily established and that Professor Murrily be appointed to fill the position. We have so adjusted the duties that Dr. McCosh will be able to continue as president of the college and also organize the School of Philosophy, should the Board adopt our report, refuse to accept his resignation and request him to remain. You see there are two or three conditions. If the new arrangement is perfected it will be only a temporary affair, to exist so long as the trusters see lit to continue it. Dr. McCosh will be at the head of the college and also at the head of the new school, while he will be relieved of some of the operous duties of his present office. Regarding the processor of the part of the progressor contents to Dr. William C. Roberts, William Henry Green and onerons duties of his present office. Regarding the movement on the part of the younger graduates to endow a chair in the School of Philosophy, I have no doubt that if the alumni chair is endowed the other two chairs will also be provided for.

He was growling when he went in and he and while he was eating, and when he sioneless p to the desk to pay his 75 cents he broke out with a Them sandwiches are enough to kill a dog?" "What andwiches!" "Why, them on the table. "But we have a long and the state of the sandwiches the san The report sent from Washington that Assistant Appraisers Simonson and Host were removed because of charges made against them was indignantly denied by those two gratherns and their friends. One of them said: "These charges are all made for personal and political reasons. Dr. Gregg, whom Sectedary Folger brought have from tentral New York a few months ago, has been appointed Assistant Appraiser over Dr. Gwelt, the senter examiner, who has been founded upon the distribution of the business—the appraisal of drugs. Dr. Gregg failed to pass the Civil Service examination, and for that is son could not hold his place. Now the President appoars him to the head of the bureau. That is a new kind of Civil Service reform."

"What about the removal of Hoyt and Simonson!"

"What about the removal of Hoyt and Simonson!"

"Mr. Simonson has been a faithful officer, but he has

DOINGS AND SAYINGS.

TOWN TALK ABOUT PERSONS AND EVENTS PERSONAL, FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL,

Almost the only argument of force put forward by the crivate postal companies to justify their supplementary but illegal mail deliveries, is that many advertisers pre-fer to send their circulars scaled, which they cannot de through the mails and can do by the private companies carriers. When sent unscaled through the Post Office ich circulars are recognized at once by the receivers at advertisements, and cast aside without perusal. This that the circular method of advertising is no langer of any practical value. But it is persisted in, and it is even asserted that circulars of New-York houses are mailed from London and Paris to New-York addresses under the belief that the foreign post-marks will command for the contents the attention which is desired and which is ordinarily denied them. There is little ingenuity displayed by advertisers generally, and when a genius at display reveals himself by his peculiar advertisements in the newspapers, he is sure to be imitated

Said a well-known Independent ward politician yesterday, speaking of the hostile attitude of Tammany toward the Governor: "Why shouldn't there be a split in the local Democracy just now! Who ever knew the factions to harmonize except during a canvant when spoils were at stake, or during a session of the Legislature when spoils were to be divided? Tammany saw there was nothing more to be had at this session of the Legislature or until next election; and it could retain some patronage meantime by a deal with the machine Republicans. And so it dealf. When the next election comes up Tammany will dictate the terms on which it is to be taken back into harmony, or will defeat the party. But here comes the rub for us. The decent Republicans throughout the State will continue disgusted at the evidence of direct dealing between the muchine men of their party and Tammany, and will suspect the good faith of any committee which undertakes re-organization with a view to Republican unity."

The 1st of May changes have not revealed any material advance either in prices of real estate or rants of dwellings in the metropolis, or any of its suburbs. The near completion of the East River Bridge at this time was expected particularly to influence values in Brooklyn, but, except in a very restricted area near the Bridge erminus, there has been no advance whatever. Tas fact is that there is a wast amount of money in the Brook. lyn banks which cannot find the desired investment in bonds and mortgages at legal interest. One hears of many expering mortgages being renewed at 5 per cent, and in large amounts at even a lower rate. Brooklyn is not ikely to feel the impulse which material annexation to New-York will give her until she has provided herself with something better in the shape of rapid transit than her present surface cars.

Early Sunday risers in Brooklyn or Jersey City will find ample evidence that the new law against fishing on Sunday is as dead a letter as the same old law has been for generations gone. The early Jersey Central trains to Bergen Point and the Kill von Kull fishing grounds, and the Long Island Sunday trains to Canarsie and Ja malca Bay, are crowded with sportsmen with rod and reel And few of the hundreds of small boats in these bars are Idle because of the Penal Code against flahing on Sunday.

The majority of criminals betray themselves; that is an old rule on which the experienced detective rolles for much of his success in "detecting." The case of the Parisian diamond thief is a fresh filustration. There is no class of property more difficult of identification than unset diamonds, and if the craven-hearted fellow in this instance had not confessed his crime and revealed the whereabouts of the property "on the promise of the officers to set him at liberty," it would have been a difficult task, requiring much time and money, to establish are seldom found in the same human organization. The fact that a legal adviser has since infused a little courage into the fellow confirms rather than contradicts the rule.

Mr. John Kelly has been lecturing for the benefit of a Catholic Orphan Asylum of Lowell, Mass., with Governor Ben Butler as presiding officer of the occasion. Lecturing for charity's sake is a favorite pastime of the Honorable John; but what surmises there will be as to what might have been Governor Ben's particular political purpose to presiding t

Whether poverty or principle dictated the change from choir to congregational singing in Plymouth Church matters little; the change is a popular one, and is likely to extend to other churches. The fine singing of professional choirs in our principal churches undoubtedly has attracted many, and has also educated to a higher musical standard, but there has long been a suspicion that it religious fervor which are so necessary to keep a church

Said a Brooklyn business man: "The most importune local postal improvement we need is the union of the New-York and Brooklyn post-offices. Ours ought to be only a station of the New-York office. A letter posted in New-York for me here at Hicks and Fulton sts. must go from the New-York office directly past my door to the Brooklyn office, and after waiting for the delivery hou come half the distance back to me. And my letters to other cities west of New-York must not only go through

the Messrs. French purchased from the foreign a Mr. Lester Wallack had the same right as to London successes controlled by Franch & Sons. When his old theatre fell into Mr. Waliack's hands again, he contracted with Freach & Sons for their Parislan successes also and thus Mr. Palmer was left without the source of supply from which he has usually drawn his greatest attractions. He is going abroad quietly to endeavor to recoup this loss, while his old partners, sh der, run the theatre in his absence. It is a plausible story if not precisely correct, and is certainly assed upon one fact—that Wallack has contracted, for his Star Theatre, for the Paris attractions controlled by the Messars. French & Sons.

The Treasury Department should make haste slowly to close the bargain for the Washington-st, site for the Brooklyn Federal Building. It would be condemned under the bill lately introduced in the State Legislature to widen Washington-st. The bill failed, it is true; but it is almost certain to be revived next year, when the operation of the completed Bridge will have demonstrated that Washington-st, is the natural outlet of that soon-to-be-great thoroughfare, and that it must needs be widened to accommodate the traffic and travel. It can be widened only on the east side, so peculiar are its relations to Fulton st. And to widen it on that one side only would be to sweep away the entire site for cently selected for the Government building.

The class of friends from whom Mayor Low ought to pray to be saved are apologizing for what they call his one "serious political mistake" in advocating the Brooklyn Flatbush-ave, extension. They assume in do ing this that he is a candidate for re-election. He owed his success two years ago largely to the confidence of the Brooklyn people that he did not seek the office "uncommon anxiety" for election is a fatal fever for ndidates for the minor offices as well as for the principal effice in this country of independently thinking folks.

Some comment is made on the fact that all the machinery for moving the cars on the East River Braige to to be located in Brookiva. Why not ! Land 1- plentiful there, and much cheaper than at Chathamest., New-York.
The New-York terminus will soon be found contracted enough without having engine-houses built in the depot

Admirers of beautiful architecture unite in praising the new Casino, in Broadway, near Thirty-n This is in the Moorish style of architecture, and was designed by Kimball & Wisedell, the well-known architects of the Madison Square Theatre and Springfield (Mass.) Opera House. The broken outlines and artistically irregular angles of this unique structure produce most pleasing effect to the eye and agreeable sensation to the senses. The finish and general style of the Castao are ornate, but tastefully agreeable ornate. Every part is ornamental, even to the fire escapes, which resemble trailing or climbing vines rather than ladders. The lyre on the top of the building, nint feet in height, is not exactly a barp of a thousand at but of a thousand lights. The effect of the electric lights reflected and refracted through hundreds of crystals of glass is brilliantly beautiful, suggesting a cluster of stars. It is safe to say, therefore, that fixed or transfixed stars may be seen on the darkest night near the Casmo, with-out either falling down or lying down. When the scalleding is removed and the too bright red of the outer walls is toned down and given the darker and more sombre hues of age, this rare example of Moorish art will be a perpetual delight. New-Yorkers do not forget that they are indebted chiefly to Professor Aronson for this templa of pleasure and of beauty.